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Substantive session of 2001
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 3 (a)

Operational activities of the United Nations
for international development cooperation:
follow-up to policy recommendations of
the General Assembly and the Council

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Bernd Niehaus (Costa Rica), on the basis of informal consultations

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/2, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which sets out priorities and goals to be reached by the international community up to the year 2015,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 47/199 of 22 December 1992, 50/120 of 20 December 1995 and 53/192 of 15 December 1998 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/5 and 1999/6 of 23 July 1999 and 2000/19 and 2000/20 of 28 July 2000,

GE.01-63018 (E)

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system[1] and on progress in the implementation of the multi-year funding frameworks and evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework,[2]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when finalizing his report on the triennial comprehensive policy review for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, to take into account the views and comments expressed by Member States during the operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council and to make appropriate recommendations;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, when finalizing his report on the triennial policy review, to provide an analysis of the current state of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192 and other related resolutions on operational activities;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the coordination, guidance and oversight roles of the Council in the implementation by the United Nations system of the triennial policy review of operational activities, to make recommendations, when finalizing his report on the triennial comprehensive policy review, on the possible themes that could be discussed at the substantive sessions of 2002 and 2003 of the Council, taking into account the necessary preparatory work for the following triennial policy review.

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[1] E/2001/66.

[2] E/2001/58.

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Agenda item 14 (g) of the provisional agenda

SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS

Extract from the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twenty-fifth session

Programme budget implications of the recommendation to reduce the number of sessions and pre-sessional working group meetings from three to two per year in 2002-2003

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

A. Request of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights contained in the Committee's recommendation (see E/2001/L.8)

1. By its decision 1999/287 of 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council, concerned that existing meeting arrangements for the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights no longer permitted the Committee to fully discharge its responsibilities under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985 in an efficient and timely manner, approved the holding of two additional three-week extraordinary sessions of the Committee, as well as respective pre-sessional working groups of one week's duration during 2000 and 2001, provided additional funding was made available; requested that those sessions be entirely used for the consideration of reports of the

States parties in order to reduce the backlog of reports; and requested the Committee to consider ways and means to improve the efficiency of its working methods and to report to the Council in 2001 on the actions taken in this regard. The General Assembly, in section IV of its resolution 54/251 of 23 December 1999, endorsed the Council decision.

2. In response to the request by the Council, the Committee, at its twenty-fifth session, held from 23 April to 11 May 2001, discussed a number of improvements on its working methods with a view to dealing more effectively with the consideration of State parties' reports at its future sessions. As a result, the Committee has adopted revised methods on a provisional basis, pending evaluation of the new procedures later in the year, in time for the annual report to be submitted in December 2001. Based on the review of its methods of work, the Committee is of the opinion that, for an experimental period of two years, it should hold, as in the past, only two sessions per year, one in April/May and one in November/December.

B. Modifications to the approved programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003

3. The activities referred to above fall under programme 19, Human rights, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, and under section 22, Human rights, sub-section A, Policy-making organs, and section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, Conference and Library Services, Geneva, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

4. It is envisaged that the recommendation would curtail the following activities per year:

(a) One pre-sessional working group meeting, which would be expected to convene for a duration of one week;

(b) One committee session, which would be expected to convene for a duration of three weeks;

5. In order to reflect the provisions of the recommendation, the narrative of section 22 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 would be modified as follows:

A. Policy-making organs

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Paragraph 22.19

Replace the last sentence with the following sentence: "At its twenty-fifth session, the Committee adopted revised working methods, as a result of which the Committee, on an experimental period of two years, would hold, as in the past, only two sessions per year."

C. **Programme of Work**

Subprogramme 2

Supporting human rights bodies and organs

Outputs

Paragraph 22.40 (a)

(v) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Under "a. Substantive servicing of meetings", replace "Plenary meetings (120)" with "Plenary meetings (80)", and replace "meetings of its pre-sessional working group (40)" with "meetings of its pre-sessional working group (28)".

C. **Estimates of resource requirements**

6. The reduction of the number of meetings from three to two each year would result in savings as follows:

	(US dollars)	
	Per year	**Per biennium**
Section 22, Human rights		
Travel and DSA of 18 members of the Committee	(161 600)	
DSA for five members of the pre-sessional working group	(8 800)	
Total section 22	(170 400)	(340 800)
Section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services		
Pre-sessional working group		
(a) Meeting services (10 meetings, E, F, R, S)	(32 700)	
(b) Pre-session documentation (18 documents, 600 pages, E, F, R, S)	(407 000)	
(c) Post-session documentation (6 documents, 40 pages, E, F, R, S)	(32,700)	
(d) Other requirements	(3 000)	
Subtotal	(475 400)	(950 800)
Session of the Committee (3 weeks annually)		
(a) Meeting services (30 meetings, A, E, F, R, S)	(88 300)	
(b) Pre-session documentation (5 documents, 50 pages, A, E, F, R, S)	(34 200)	
(c) In-session documentation (10 documents, 90 pages, A, E, F, R, S)	(69 200)	
(d) Summary records (E, F, S)	(85 300)	

(e) Post-session documentation (6 documents, 30 pages, A, E, F, R, S)		(25 800)	
(g) Other requirements		(17 800)	
	Subtotal	(320 600)	(641 200)
	Total section 2	**(796 000)**	**(1 592 000)**

D. Summary

9. Should the Economic and Social Council endorse the revised working methods adopted by the Committee, in particular to hold, for an experimental period of two years, only two sessions per year, costs would be avoided and the resources proposed under section 22, Human rights, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, would therefore be reduced by $340,800.

10. The estimated reduction in costs of US$ 1,592,000 per biennium for conference-servicing is based on a full cost assumption. In line with the established methodology for budgeting conference services, the total provisions for section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, will be determined only after the adoption of the calendar of conferences for the biennium 2002-2003.

11. The General Assembly will be advised of this statement of programme budget implications upon its consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for section 22, Human rights, and for section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services.

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Agenda item 13 (h)
Economic and environmental questions:
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Islamic Republic of Iran* and Mexico: draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998 and 54/219 of 3 February 2000, and reiterating its resolution 1999/63 of 30 July 1999, entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements",

Also recalling the forward-looking platform for international concerted disaster reduction as developed by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and as expressed in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

GE.01-63456 (E)

and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[1] as well as the Geneva mandate on disaster reduction and the strategy document entitled "A safer world in the twenty-first century: risk and disaster reduction",[2]

Reiterating the multisectoral, interdisciplinary and interrelated character of natural disaster reduction, involving measures designed to avoid or limit the adverse impacts of natural disasters, and insisting that continued interaction, cooperation and association among interested institutions are essential for the achievement of the objectives and priorities jointly agreed,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[3] as well as the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

Having also considered the current institutional arrangements as established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/219, with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and taking into account the assessment after the first period of operations,

Recognizing the importance of disaster reduction as an important element of sustainable development, in the preparatory process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg in 2002,

Reiterating that natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, although the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper their sustainable development,

Taking note of the Plan of Action for Least Developed Countries, adopted in Brussels in May 2001,

Recognizing that disaster reduction should be regarded as an important function of the United Nations and continue to receive attention,

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[1] A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, annex I.

[2] Adopted by the programme forum on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Geneva from 5 to 9 July 1999.

[3] A/56/68-E/2001/63.

Stressing the need for the international community to demonstrate the firm political determination required to utilize scientific and technical knowledge to reduce the vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental hazards, taking into account the particular needs of developing countries,

1. *Expresses* deep concern at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters, which have resulted in massive losses of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies worldwide, in particular in developing countries;

2. *Endorses* the proposal of the Secretary-General, within the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction programme, to launch a review of the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action;[1]

3. *Decides* that the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction should continue to perform the functions as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General,[3] in particular to serve as a main forum within the United Nations system for devising strategies and policies for disaster reduction and to ensure complementary action by agencies involved in disaster reduction and provide guidance to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat;

4. *Also decides* that the Task Force should be modified in order to provide for increased participation of regional organizations as well as to ensure the continued membership of the key United Nations agencies;

5. *Recognizes* that the framework of action for the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, as endorsed by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, constitutes the basic guide for the implementation of the Strategy; this framework shall be periodically reviewed, according with the evolving needs in the field of natural disasters reduction;

6. *Further stresses* that the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction should be consolidated to perform its mandated functions, in particular to serve as the focal point within the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergy between disaster reduction strategies and those in the socio-economic and humanitarian fields;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide and ensure financial and administrative facilities for the optimal functioning of the Task Force and the Strategy secretariat, under the direct authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional outreach of the Strategy secretariat in order to ensure appropriate support for national platforms for disaster reduction;

9. *Invites* Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen national participation in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, including through national multisectoral and interdisciplinary platforms, in order to achieve sustainable development goals and objectives, with the full utilization of scientific and technical knowledge;

10. *Recognizes* the urgent need to further develop and make use of existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, and emphasizes the need for access to and the transfer of technology to developing countries in order to strengthen their capabilities to effectively tackle natural disasters;

11. *Urges* the international community to provide the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction with the necessary financial support, including improved support for the Strategy secretariat and for the Task Force and its working groups;

12. *Requests* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to support the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in the implementation of its goals, including by seconding technical staff to the Strategy secretariat;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on disaster reduction, as an important element of sustainable development, to the preparatory process for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg in 2002;

14. *Reiterates* the need to continue international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon, within the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, as requested in Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000 and General Assembly resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999 and 55/197 of 20 December 2000;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for strengthening an international framework for the improvement of early warning systems and disaster preparedness by developing an effective international mechanism for early warning, including the transfer of technology related to early warning to developing countries, under the auspices of the United Nations, as an integral part of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and within its framework of action;

16. *Decides* to maintain the annual observance of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction on the second Wednesday of October, as an important vehicle to promote a global culture of natural disaster reduction, including prevention, mitigation and preparedness;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

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Agenda item 13 (h)
Economic and environmental questions:
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Islamic Republic of Iran* and Mexico: revised draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 3 February 2000 and 55/163 of 14 December 2000 and reiterating its resolution 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements",

Also recalling the forward-looking platform for international concerted disaster reduction as developed by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and as expressed in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

GE.01-63673 (E)

and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[1] as well as the Geneva mandate on disaster reduction and the strategy document entitled "A safer world in the twenty-first century: risk and disaster reduction",[2]

Emphasizes the multisectoral, interdisciplinary and cross-cutting nature of natural disaster reduction, and stressing that continued interaction, cooperation and partnership among the institutions concerned are considered essential to achieve jointly agreed objectives and priorities,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[3] including the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

Having also considered the current institutional arrangements as established by General Assembly resolution 54/219 of February 2000, with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and taking into account the assessment after the first period of operations,

Recognizing that disaster reduction is an important element contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and that it should be taken into account in the preparatory process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg in 2002,

Reiterating that natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, although the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper their sustainable development,

Welcoming the emphasis placed on natural disaster reduction in the Plan of Action for Least Developed Countries, adopted in Brussels in May 2001,

Recognizing that disaster reduction should be regarded as an important function of the United Nations and continue to receive attention,

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[1] A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, annex I.

[2] Adopted by the programme forum on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Geneva from 5 to 9 July 1999.

[3] A/56/68-E/2001/63.

Stressing the need for the international community to demonstrate the firm political determination required to utilize scientific and technical knowledge to reduce the vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental hazards, taking into account the particular needs of developing countries,

1. *Expresses* deep concern at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters, which have resulted in massive losses of life and long term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies worldwide, in particular in developing countries;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction should perform the functions as indicated in the Report of the Secretary General,[3] in particular to serve as a main forum within the United Nations system for devising strategies and policies for disaster reduction and to ensure complementary action by agencies involved in disaster reduction, mitigation and preparedness, and also decides to review the activities of the Task Force in 2003;

3. *Decides* that the Task Force should be modified in order to provide for increased participation of regional organizations as well as to ensure the continued membership of the key United Nations agencies;

4. *Recognizes* that the Framework of Action for the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, as endorsed by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, constitutes the basic guide for the implementation of the Strategy, and that this framework shall be periodically reviewed, according with the evolving needs in the field of natural disasters reduction;

5. *Urges* all relevant bodies within the United Nations system to cooperate fully within the context of this framework;

6. *Further stresses* that the Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction should be consolidated to effectively perform its functions, in particular to

serve as the focal point within the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among disaster-reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to continue to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with the United Nations system, other international organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners, as appropriate, in order to ensure effective synergies in the field of natural disasters, and urges the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to develop such synergies, as appropriate;

8. *Underlines* the importance of adequate financial and administrative facilities for the effective functioning of the Task Force and the Strategy secretariat, under the direct authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat;

9. *Calls upon* Governments to establish national platforms or focal points for disaster reduction, and urges the United Nations system to provide appropriate support for these mechanisms, and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional outreach of the Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in order to ensure appropriate United Nations system support for these mechanisms;

10. *Invites* Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen national participation, in particular of disaster-prone countries in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, including through national multisectoral and interdisciplinary platforms, in order to achieve sustainable development goals and objectives, with the full utilization of scientific and technical knowledge, including through capacity-building at all levels and the development and strengthening of global and regional approaches that take into account regional, subregional, national and local circumstances and needs, as well as the need to strengthen coordination of national emergency response agencies;

11. *Recognizes* the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, and emphasizes the need for developing countries to have access to technology to effectively tackle natural disasters;

12. *Encourages* the international community to provide the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction with the necessary financial resources, and to provide adequate scientific, technical, human and other resources, to ensure adequate support for the Strategy secretariat and the Task Force and its working groups;

13. *Requests* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to support the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in the implementation of its goals, including by seconding technical staff to the Strategy secretariat;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on disaster reduction to the preparatory process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg in 2002;

15. *Takes note of* the proposal of the Secretary-General to review the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[1] within the context of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction framework for action;

16. *Reiterates* the need to continue international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon, within the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, as requested in Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 2000/33 of 28 July 2000 and General Assembly resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999 and 55/197 of 20 December 2000;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of early warning as an essential element in the culture of prevention, and encourages renewed efforts at all levels to contribute to natural hazard monitoring and impact prediction, the development and transfer of technology, capacity-building for disaster preparedness, the detection of natural hazards and the issuance and communication of early warning, as well as education and professional training, public information and awareness-raising activities, and stresses the need for appropriate action in response to early warning;

18. *Reaffirms* the need for strengthening an international framework for the improvement of early warning systems and disaster preparedness by developing an effective international mechanism for early warning, including the transfer of technology related to early warning to developing countries, which ensures that vulnerable people receive appropriate and timely information, as well as expanding and improving existing systems, in particular those under the auspices of the United Nations, as an integral part of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and within its framework of action;

19. *Decides* to maintain the annual observance of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction on the second Wednesday of October, as a vehicle to promote a global culture of natural disaster reduction, including prevention, mitigation and preparedness;

20. *Invites* the General Assembly to give full consideration to the report of the Secretary-General[3] at its fifty sixth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

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Agenda item 2
The role of the United Nations in support of
the efforts of African countries to achieve
sustainable development

Draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations

1. We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations participating in the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, held from 16 to 18 July 2001, having considered the theme "The role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development", have adopted the following declaration.

2. We note with appreciation the priority accorded to the region in various United Nations initiatives and conferences in recent years and the emphasis placed on meeting the special needs of the continent in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.[1] In this context, we recall that we will support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy. We resolve therefore:

(a) To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa;

(b) To encourage and sustain regional and subregional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent;

(c) To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, as well as transfer of technology;

(d) To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic and other infectious diseases.

3. We call on the General Assembly to improve the process of assessing and monitoring progress in the implementation of the commitments on Africa made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as well as major United Nations conferences and summits, and we request the Council to play its full part in this process.

4. We recognize the efforts of African countries to promote sustainable development through the implementation of economic and political reforms in the past two decades and note with appreciation the support of the United Nations system for these efforts. However, in spite of these combined efforts, African countries still face multifaceted sustainable development challenges. We also recognize the need to promote the role of women in social and economic development, including by assuring their participation in the political and economic life of African countries. We further recognize the need for an increased focus on the rights and well-being of children, in particular their health and education.

5. We welcome the leadership efforts of African leaders to develop an African-owned and African-led framework for action towards the sustainable development of the African continent, and call on the United Nations system and the international community to support the New African Initiative recently adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its thirty-seventh summit, held in Lusaka in July 2001. In this regard, we invite the Secretary-General to take the requisite measures to ensure an effective and coordinated response of the United Nations system to the Initiative. We acknowledge the call made by the African heads of State for a special session of the General Assembly to consider how best to support the Initiative.

6. We are convinced that the United Nations system is uniquely placed to play a key role in supporting Africa's efforts and to help create a momentum for a productive and mutually beneficial partnership between Africa and the international community and civil society, including the private sector. In this connection, we recognize the important role played by the

United Nations through its development activities in Africa. We note that while United Nations organizations have undertaken many activities in the field, particularly in the area of poverty eradication, results have not always matched expectations.

7. In order for the United Nations system to effectively support Africa's efforts towards achieving sustainable development, we consider the following to be crucial.

Integrating peace and development

8. We recognize the critical links between peace, democracy, national efforts towards the promotion of good governance, respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and sustainable development in Africa. In this regard, we believe that economic growth supportive of poverty eradication and development should be at the core of conflict-prevention strategies. There should be a coordinated and comprehensive approach by all partners in order to support such economic growth, reconstruction and recovery, peace-building, national efforts in promoting good governance and strengthening the rule of law. To ensure that these links are operationalized, we call on the United Nations to do the following:

(a) Mobilize political support and resources for implementing the various United Nations poverty eradication initiatives and programmes for Africa through strengthened partnerships with African Governments, bilateral donors, the Bretton Woods institutions and civil society organizations, including the private sector;

(b) Strengthen the capacity of African Governments to make the linkages between the economic and social dimensions of poverty-reduction strategies, and assist in monitoring and analysis before and after such strategies are produced;

(c) Support African countries in promoting economic and social policies that are pro-poor and gender-sensitive, including employment and income-generating opportunities for poor people, women and youth through microfinance, community-based development and decentralization, enterprise development, food security plans, adequate nutrition and land tenure. In this connection, strengthen the "Jobs for Africa" programme;

(d) Combine peace-building, emergency assistance and longer-term development support measures in a comprehensive and coherent response in special development situations, paying particular attention to the social reintegration of displaced persons, refugees returning to their countries of origin and ex-combatants, the destruction of weapons, including anti-personnel mines, the control of small arms and light weapons, community reconciliation, strengthening and

rebuilding of democratic and other institutions, environmental regeneration and protection, and reconstruction of economic, social and physical infrastructure, ensuring that the development dimension is taken into account both at the headquarters and in the field;

(e) Explore the feasibility of creating a subregional United Nations coordinating capability, possibly by using existing United Nations regional offices, which would assist the United Nations system in setting integrated policies and strategies, ensure the harmonization of activities and lend support to national and subregional peace-building efforts and initiatives, while supporting subregional integration, and to that end to request the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the most cost-efficient and effective avenue for the creation of such capability.

9. Recognizing that the primary responsibility for successful peace-building and conflict prevention rests with Governments and is predicated on an effective cooperation between the concerned national Governments and all international partners, including the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations, NGOs, bilateral donors, other countries and, where appropriate, the private sector, we call on all partners to take an active part in the efforts to ensure that targeted interventions are coordinated and sequenced in such a way as to enhance their impact at the country and subregional levels.

10. We recall that the General Assembly, in its resolution 55/217, requested the Council to consider the creation of an ad hoc advisory group on countries emerging from conflict with a view to assessing their humanitarian and economic needs and elaborating a long-term programme of support for implementation that begins with the integration of relief into development. In this context, we request the Secretary-General to seek the views of member States and to present a report with proposals on the mandate, composition and modalities of work of such an advisory group, taking into account those views, for the consideration of the Council within the first quarter of 2002.

Development of human capital

11. We are also deeply concerned that Africa's efforts to reverse its low human capital development are being severely challenged by a worsening health crisis, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. We welcome the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, and the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, and call for their implementation in order to

support Africa's efforts in this area, including the need for generous contributions to the fight against HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, including through a global HIV/AIDS and health fund.

12. Given the multisectoral impact of HIV/AIDS, we call on all funds, programmes and agencies which have not yet done so to mainstream AIDS prevention into their activities, paying particular attention to building national capacity to develop and implement comprehensive national strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, support and treatment. We also urge the relevant organizations to assist in building national and regional capacity to tackle malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases afflicting the region. We take note of the work of United Nations agencies, in particular the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in addressing drug-resistant malaria, and also encourage the stakeholders of the Roll Back Malaria Campaign to replicate their success stories. We also welcome the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations, ongoing governmental programmes and other public-private partnerships in the health sector.

13. We assign high importance to achieving universal primary education, eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement of a basic education of good quality through such initiatives as the United Nations girls' education initiative. We are convinced that new and innovative measures should be undertaken to enable African countries to meet the international development goals in education and at the same time develop the skills required by the new knowledge-based global economy. We therefore encourage the following:

(a) The replication in low-enrolment countries in Africa of successful United Nations programmes designed to ensure the attendance and retention of children in school, in particular girls, such as the World Food Programme "Food for thought" programme;

(b) Implementation of the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and enhanced assistance to African countries in implementing and integrating Education for All into their national development and poverty eradication strategies, including, where appropriate, in sector-wide programmes and their poverty reduction strategy papers;

(c) Expansion of subregional capacity training programmes and advocacy for regional specialization of academic training in order to maximize synergies and resources;

(d) Concerted efforts to facilitate rapid and cost-effective development of human capital through increased, innovative and effective use of information and communication technologies in training, institutional capacity-building and education, including distance learning, technical, vocational and tertiary education;

(e) Assistance to African countries to undertake an audit of human capital development capacity needs and to devise strategies for addressing them in order to achieve the international development goals, including evaluation of efforts so far made to build such capacity in Africa.

14. We also encourage all partners to support United Nations-assisted and other relevant networks and centres of excellence, and urge them to provide incentives to private enterprise to facilitate the transfer of technology to African countries and to assist with the development of their science and technology capacity.

Environment and development

15. We recognize the importance of the integration of environmental concerns into policies designed to support economic and social development, and emphasize the role that sustainable use and management of resources can play in achieving sustainable development. We also recognize the importance of addressing in an interrelated and mutually supportive manner the three dimensions of sustainable development.

Agriculture and food security

16. We recognize the critical links between agriculture, increased food production, access to food, agricultural diversification and rural development, and enhancing food security. In this regard, we strongly call for:

(a) Strengthened measures by and enhanced assistance to the African countries in their fight against land degradation, drought and desertification, and by multilateral and bilateral donors and through public and private partnerships;

(b) Accelerated implementation of all water-related operational activities of the United Nations system related to increasing access to safe water for household and agricultural use;

(c) The support for and replication of success stories being coordinated and implemented by the United Nations system, including support for research on drought-resistant staple crops, such as the "New rice for Africa" project and the control of the tsetse fly;

(d) Advocacy by the United Nations system for trade rules that promote food security, including through fair market access for agricultural products, and the implementation of the Marrakech Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries;[2]

(e) Due priority in domestic and external resource mobilization for agricultural and rural development, including the provision of infrastructure and the inclusion of food, agriculture and rural development in the poverty reduction strategy paper process, where appropriate;

(f) Promotion of measures to increase food production and access to food, land, credit and technology;

(g) Support the efforts of Governments to review, as appropriate, their ongoing national food security policies with a view to filling gaps, identifying and removing obstacles and taking adequate measures;

(h) Reaffirm the goal to halve the number of those suffering from hunger by 2015, and include the goal as part of poverty eradication programmes and relevant initiatives for Africa.

Diversification of African economies

17. We recognize the role that increased diversification and competitiveness of economies can play in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development and poverty eradication in African countries. Consequently, we call for:

(a) Support for the development of enterprises in the manufacturing, services and other sectors, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in order to increase the value of production and trade, including processing of primary commodities of the region, and moving into higher value-added resource-based industries;

(b) Further support for the implementation of Africa's industrialization strategies, particularly the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization;

(c) Promotion of effective linkages between manufacturing industries and agriculture in order to properly use agro-industrial opportunities for development;

(d) Further actions to address high transaction costs.

Mobilization of resources for development

18. We are gravely concerned that if current trends continue the majority of African countries will be unable to achieve the international development goals, including those reaffirmed by the

United Nations Millennium Declaration. In this context, the urgent mobilization of domestic and external resources is required if African countries are to reverse the rising tide of poverty. The United Nations system should therefore:

(a) Upon request, provide policy advice on appropriate domestic strategies to mobilize domestic resources and attract foreign investment, for example in the areas of improved revenue collection, improved intermediation of savings and investment, measures for encouraging the return of flight capital while providing technical assistance to strengthen key institutions, assisting in building capacity to attract and service domestic and foreign investors, and improving public financial management and fighting corruption in the public and private sectors;

(b) Strengthen the capacity of African countries to monitor and manage their debt;

(c) Assist African Governments, upon request, in expanding the formal sector of the economy in order to, inter alia, increase economic growth and broaden the tax base;

(d) Develop joint programmes for assisting African countries in the formulation and implementation of national and subregional diversification strategies that would lead to the expansion of trade and increased export earnings;

(e) Support the efforts of African countries to overcome supply-side constraints, and in this regard contribute to strengthening trade-related technical assistance to enhance their participation in the multilateral trading system, paying particular attention to helping African countries to reach internationally agreed technical standards through, inter alia, the implementation of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance for Least Developed Countries. Help African countries to build capacities in order to participate effectively in any multilateral trade negotiations and in order to address the implementation concerns of developing countries;

(f) Expand its network of partnerships with the private sector and foundations so as to secure additional sources of funding for poverty eradication programmes. In this regard, we assert that these additional funds are complementary to and not a substitute for official development assistance (ODA);

(g) Assist African countries, where appropriate, in enhancing their absorptive capacity for international development assistance, including ODA.

19. We recognize that the support of the international community, especially the donor community, is necessary to maximize the impact of the actions of the United Nations system to increase resources for development. We also recognize that, despite the positive effects that an enabling environment with good governance, sound macroeconomic policies and efficient management of public revenue and expenditure, can achieve in terms of mobilization of local resources, external finance, in particular ODA, will remain, for African countries, a critical resource for achieving the international development goals. Consequently, we call for:

(a) Strengthened efforts by developed countries to meet as soon as possible the ODA targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) and the targets of earmarking 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of GNP for the least developed countries, as agreed, and to grant more generous development assistance, including voluntary contributions to core resources of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, to African countries for their sustainable development, in particular poverty eradication programmes;

(b) The effective and improved coordination of the delivery of ODA by all development partners;

(c) The implementation of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee recommendation on the untying of aid to least developed countries;

(d) The full, speedy and effective implementation of the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative for eligible African countries through new and additional resources, as needed, and the adoption by eligible countries of the policy measures required to join the initiative, while stressing the importance of continued flexibility with regard to the eligibility criteria for the enhanced HIPC initiative, in particular for countries in post-conflict situations;

(e) Advance the development dimension of international trade and accelerate the beneficial integration of African countries into the global economy, including by improving and ensuring preferential and effective market access, and by encouraging action that would enhance the diversification of African economies with the goal of increasing the predictability of earnings, greater economic security, poverty eradication and greater domestic savings;

(f) Particular attention to the special needs of Africa in the International Conference on Financing for Development, in the context of assisting the region in meeting the international development goals.

Harmonization and coordination of development assistance to Africa

20. We welcome the recent emphasis in the development community on the need to work collaboratively to enhance the impact of development assistance, especially as regards those activities geared towards poverty eradication. The United Nations can play an important role in fostering harmonization and coordination of bilateral and multilateral development cooperation activities in support of national plans and programmes. In order to more effectively play this role, the Secretary-General should ensure that all the programmes and activities of the United Nations are coordinated with a view to reducing the transaction costs of its operational activities in Africa. The United Nations can do so by further strengthening coordination through:

(a) Strengthening the resident coordinator system, accelerating and harmonization of programming cycles, and aligning and simplifying the rules and procedures used by the various funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

(b) Encouraging the use of joint programmes, where appropriate, by the United Nations organizations, as has been effectively demonstrated by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS at the global and field levels;

(c) Strengthening complementarity between coordination frameworks, such as the common country assessment, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the poverty reduction strategy paper, where they exist, encouraging strengthened and systematic cooperation between the United Nations and the World Bank based on their respective competencies, mandates and comparative advantage, in support of nationally owned strategies towards sustainable development.

21. To increase the effectiveness of its own coordination and to enhance the impact of the work of all partners in the field, the United Nations should encourage:

(a) The more active involvement of bilateral donors in coordination at the field level, inter alia, by using the United Nations common country assessment as a way of promoting policy coherence and joining streamlined thematic groups;

(b) All other non-United Nations partners, including bilateral and multilateral, to make efforts to harmonize the implementation of their initiatives and/or development cooperation activities at the national and regional levels within the context of long-term and comprehensive plans and programmes.

22. We welcome the decision taken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to redirect United Nations system operational activities in Africa towards supporting African-led regional initiatives and to ensure a better integrated coordination of those activities with national development policies and programmes. To support and strengthen the leading role of African countries in coordinating assistance, the Secretary-General should:

(a) Ensure system-wide support for strengthening of local capacity and institutions to better mobilize and coordinate development assistance;

(b) Promote stronger inter-agency coordination at the headquarters, regional, subregional and national levels, while bringing on board other partners with regional and subregional programmes to work closely with the United Nations system, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and OAU;

(c) Encourage Governments and their development partners to coordinate and harmonize their development activities based on national development strategies, inter alia, by utilizing sector-wide approaches;

(d) Ensure that United Nations policies and operational activities fit into a framework that integrates peace and development, as reaffirmed in section VII of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

Partnerships for development

23. We believe that public-private partnerships can bring additional technical and financial resources to support African initiatives in health, education, science and technology development, and urge United Nations organizations to expand their partnerships with global civil society, including foundations, the private sector and NGOs. We also call for strengthened public-private partnerships to support these priority areas, as well as infrastructure, particularly transport, energy supply, and information and communications. With regard to the latter, we urge the United Nations ICT Task Force and the Group of Eight Major Industrialized Countries Digital Opportunity Task Force to support African initiatives geared towards narrowing the digital divide, including through mobilizing resources, as appropriate.

24. We call for increased South-South and triangular cooperation, and in this regard note the critical importance of enhanced support for such cooperation to maximizing the benefits of such cooperation in providing African countries with technical assistance in such areas as ICT, education, professional training, health and capacity-building.

25. We welcome the dialogue between the Group of Eight and representatives from Africa, including at the highest level, and invite the Group of Eight to maintain the dialogue to ensure that the challenges facing the region are given due attention on a regular basis.

United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

26. We believe that the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, scheduled for September 2002, presents an opportunity for an assessment of the role the United Nations and the international community have played in supporting Africa's priorities, including a comprehensive review of initiatives on Africa. In considering the final review, the General Assembly should take into account how best to improve the effectiveness of United Nations support for Africa's priorities and initiatives, bearing in mind the Secretary-General's 1998 report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa. We also request the Secretary-General to review the structures charged with follow up at the Secretariat level.

Notes

[1] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[2] See The Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, International Legal Materials, vol. 33 (1994).

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Agenda item 14 (b)
Social development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Ivan Simonovic (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations

Developments concerning the question of the observance by the Government of Myanmar of the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference at its eighty-eighth session, held in June 2000, on action to secure compliance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry established by the International Labour Organization to examine the observance by Myanmar of its obligations in respect to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), in which the Conference recommended the inclusion of the item on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council,

Further noting the conclusions adopted by consensus by the International Labour Conference at its eighty-ninth session, held in June 2001,

1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the discussion of the Committee on the Application of Standards during the eighty-ninth session of the International Labour Conference, held in June 2001;

2. *Takes note* of the understanding concluded between the International Labour Office and the authorities of Myanmar regarding an objective assessment to be carried out by an International Labour Organization high-level mission with respect to the practical implementation and actual impact of the framework of legislative, executive and administrative measures reported by Myanmar within the overall objective of the complete elimination of forced labour in law and practice;

3. *Takes note* of the fact that the International Labour Organization Governing Body will examine the report of this mission at its two hundred and eighty-second session, to be held in November 2001;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of further developments in this matter.

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Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Antigua and Barbuda*, Bolivia, China, Congo*, Côte d'Ivoire*, Cuba, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada*, Papua New Guinea*, Saint Lucia*, Sierra Leone* and Venezuela:

draft resolution

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[1] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[2]

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] A/56/65.

[2] E/2001/57.

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[3]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/30 of 28 July 2000,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration,

Welcoming the current participation in the capacity of observers of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in United Nations world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, and in the special session of the Assembly on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul from 6 to 8 June 2001,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

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[3] See E/2001/SR... .

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating thereto,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/139 of 8 December 2000, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[2] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continuing initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, on specific Territories, so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

14. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. *Welcomes* the current participation in the capacity of observers of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in United Nations world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, and in the special sessions of the Assembly;

17. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998[4] calling for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including small island Non-Self-Governing Territories to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories originally participated in the capacity of observer, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

18. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary steps to organize a joint meeting of the Council with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in order to discuss issues related to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes;

19. *Also requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee, and to report thereon to the Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2002;

21. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

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[4] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21 (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

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Economic and environmental questions: science and technology for development

Programme budget implications of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session

Draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

A. Request of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

1. In its report on its fifth session, held in Geneva from 28 May to 1 June 2001, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the following measures with programme budget implications (see E/2001/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III):

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Taking into account* the fact that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, within its mandate, is the coordinator of science and technology activities within the United Nations system:

"1. *Decides* that the Commission should meet annually;

GE.01-63603 (E)

"2. *Requests* the Commission to establish an open-ended working group for the purpose of analysing ways and means to improve the role and participation of the Commission in the recommendation and policy-making process of the United Nations system on science and technology issues, with the aim of working towards the strengthening of the Commission. The Working Group should submit to the next session of the Commission concrete measures for adoption:

"..."

2. The Commission on Science and Technology for Development is currently composed of 33 members and holds biennial one-week sessions. The Commission receives specialized and technical advice from ad hoc expert panels that meet between sessions of the Commission to examine specific issues of science and technology for development.

B. Modifications of the programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003

3. The programme of work, under section 11A, Trade and development, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, would be modified as follows:

Subprogramme 2

Investment, enterprise and technology

Paragraph 11A.31

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies

(iv) Commission on Science and Technology for Development

a. Substantive servicing

Replace "Sixth session of the Commission, and its four expert panels (34)" with "Sixth and seventh sessions of the Commission, and its four expert panels (44)".

b. Parliamentary documentation

Replace "Four reports to the Commission at its sixth session; and four reports to expert panels of the Commission (8)" with "Four reports to the Commission at each of its annual sessions; and four reports to expert panels of the Commission (12)".

C. Estimates of resource requirements

Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution

4. The activities called for under the draft resolution would entail additional resources for the annual meeting of the Commission under operative paragraph 1 as indicated in paragraph 8 below. It should be noted that the Commission did not indicate an increased number of meetings for the ad hoc expert panels.

Operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution

5. It is foreseen that the Bureau of the Commission will decide in November 2001 the composition of the open-ended working group that would analyse ways and means to improve the role and participation of the Commission in the recommendation and policy-making process of the United Nations system on science and technology, with the aim of working towards the strengthening of the Commission. The working group would submit to the next session of the Commission concrete measures for adoption.

6. Should the Council adopt the draft resolution recommended by the Commission, the full cost of the additional resource requirements would be as follows:

	(US dollars) 2002
Section 11A, Trade and development	
Travel of 33 members of the Commission in 2002	115 500
Section 2, General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services	
Meeting services	
(10 meetings, languages A, C, E, F, R, S)	41 700
Pre-session documentation	
(4 documents, 25 pages/document, languages A, C, E, F, R, S)	117 700
In-session documentation	
(1 document, 2 pages, languages A, C, E, F, R, S)	4 300
Post-session documentation	
(1 document, 50 original pages, languages A, C, E, F, R, S)	62 700
General services requirements	1 900
Subtotal	228 300
Grand total (at full cost)	**343 800**

D. Potential for absorption

7. Provisions have been included, under section 11A, Trade and development, and section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, for the biennial session of the Commission scheduled to be held in 2003 as well as for the ad hoc expert panels. The proposed resources under section 11A provide for travel for one representative of each member State and for the travel and daily subsistence allowance of the experts at the inter-sessional ad hoc expert panels.

8. No provision has been made in the proposed budget for the biennium 2002-2003 under section 11A, Trade and development, for the travel requirements of the members of the Commission in the amount of $115,500 relating to the holding of the additional annual session of the Commission. At this stage, it is not anticipated that these requirements could be absorbed within the provisions proposed for section 11A, Trade and development, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

9. The estimate of US$ 228,300, at full cost, for the conference-servicing costs for the additional session of the Commission are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity included under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. The extent to which the Organization's permanent conference-servicing capacity would need to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences and meetings for 2002-2003. Provision has, however, been included under section 2 of the proposed programme budget for 2002-2003, not only for meetings programmed at the time of the preparation of the budget but also for meetings which might be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences are consistent with the pattern of meetings of past years. As a result, no additional appropriation would be required under section 2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

E. Contingency fund

10. As indicated in paragraph 9 above, no resources have been included under section 11A, Trade and development, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 to cover the additional requirements of US$ 115,500 arising from the draft resolution.

11. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under this procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred to a later biennium.

12. No activities could be identified, at this stage, for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 11A, Trade and development, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 in order to accommodate the additional requirements of $115,500 referred to above.

13. Should the Economic and Social Council decide to adopt the resolution contained in document E/2001/31, an additional provision of $115,500 would be required over and above the resources proposed under section 11A, Trade and development, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. The provision of $115,500 would represent a charge against the contingency fund and as such would require a related additional appropriation.

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Discrimination and genetic privacy

Argentina: draft resolution

Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, and also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights[2] and the other relevant international human rights instruments,

Referring to the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights adopted on 11 November 1997 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization[3] and to General Assembly resolution 53/152 of 9 December 1998 endorsing the Declaration,

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth Session, vol. I, Resolutions, resolution 16.

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/71 of 25 April 2001 on the question of human rights and bioethics,[4]

Recalling also the decision taken on 7 May 1998 whereby the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization established the International Bioethics Committee, which is carrying out work on confidentiality and genetic data,

Recalling further that the life and health of individuals are inevitably related to developments in life sciences and social areas,

Acknowledging the importance of advances in genetic research, which has led to the identification of strategies for early detection, prevention and treatment of diseases,

Bearing in mind that humanity should participate in the evaluation of the implications of the genetic revolution and guide its applications in an open, ethical and participatory manner,

Reaffirming that the information obtained from genetic tests, which is personal, should be held confidential based on the conditions set by law,

Recognizing that genetic data associated with an identifiable person can in some instances be specific to other members of the individual's family or community, and that the rights and interests of such persons must also be taken into account in the handling of such data,

Stressing the fact that revealing genetic information belonging to individuals without their consent may cause harm and discrimination against them in such areas as employment, education, social and medical insurance,

Recalling that in order to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms the limitations to the principles of consent and confidentiality may only be prescribed by law, for compelling reasons within the bounds of public international law and the international law of human rights,

1. *Urges* States to ensure that no one shall be subjected to discrimination based on genetic characteristics;

2. *Also urges* States to protect the privacy of those subject to genetic testing and to ensure that genetic testing is done with the prior, free, informed and express consent of the individual or authorization obtained in the manner prescribed by law and in accordance with public international law and the international law of human rights;

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[4] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3 (E/2001/23).

3. *Invites* States to take appropriate specific measures, including through legislation, to prevent the use of genetic information and testing leading to discrimination or exclusion against individuals or members of their families or communities, in all areas, particularly in social, medical or employment-related areas, whether in the public or the private sector;

4. *Calls upon* States to promote, as appropriate, the development and implementation of standards providing greater protection with regard to the collection, storage, disclosure and use of genetic information taken from genetic tests that might lead to discrimination or invasion of privacy;

5. *Urges* States to continue to support research in the area of human genetics and biotechnology, subject to accepted scientific and ethical standards and to the potential benefit of all, especially the poor, emphasizing that such research and its applications should fully respect human dignity, freedom and human rights, as well as the prohibition of all forms of discrimination based on genetic characteristics;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments and relevant international organizations and functional commissions in order to collect the information and comments received pursuant to it, and to submit a report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2003.

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E/2001/L.24/Rev.1
26 July 2001

Original: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 2001
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 14 (h)
Discrimination and genetic privacy

Argentina: draft resolution

Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, and also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights[2] and the other relevant international human rights instruments,

Referring to the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights adopted on 11 November 1997 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization[3] and to General Assembly resolution 53/152 of 9 December 1998 endorsing the Declaration,

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth Session, vol. I, Resolutions, resolution 16.

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/71 of 25 April 2001 on the question of human rights and bioethics,[4]

Recalling also the decision taken on 7 May 1998 whereby the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization established the International Bioethics Committee, which is carrying out work on confidentiality and genetic data,

Recalling further that the life and health of individuals are inevitably related to developments in life sciences and social areas,

Acknowledging the importance of advances in genetic research, which has led to the identification of strategies for early detection, prevention and treatment of diseases,

Bearing in mind that the genetic revolution has far-reaching implications and consequences for all humankind, and that its evaluation and applications should thus be conducted in an open, ethical and participatory manner,

Recognizing the contribution that civil society involved in this matter can make to the protection of genetic privacy and the fight against discrimination based on genetic characteristics,

Reaffirming that the information obtained from genetic tests, which is personal, should be held confidential based on the conditions set by law,

Recognizing that genetic data associated with an identifiable person can in some instances be specific to other members of the individual's family or to other persons, and that the rights and interests of such persons must also be taken into account in the handling of such data,

Stressing the fact that revealing genetic information belonging to individuals without their consent may cause harm and discrimination against them in such areas as employment, education, social and medical insurance,

Recalling that in order to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, the limitations to the principles of consent and confidentiality may only be prescribed by law, for compelling reasons within the bounds of public international law and the international law of human rights,

1. *Urges* States to ensure that no one shall be subjected to discrimination based on genetic characteristics;

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[4] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3 (E/2001/23).

2. *Also urges* States to protect the privacy of those subject to genetic testing and to ensure that genetic testing is done with the prior, free, informed and express consent of the individual or authorization obtained in the manner prescribed by law and in accordance with public international law and the international law of human rights;

3. *Invites* States to take appropriate specific measures, including through legislation, to prevent the use of genetic information and testing leading to discrimination or exclusion against individuals or members of their families or other persons with whom they may share certain genetic characteristics in all areas, particularly in social, medical or employment-related areas, whether in the public or the private sector;

4. *Calls upon* States to promote, as appropriate, the development and implementation of standards providing greater protection with regard to the collection, storage, disclosure and use of genetic information taken from genetic tests that might lead to discrimination or invasion of privacy;

5. *Urges* States to continue to support research in the area of human genetics and biotechnology, subject to accepted scientific and ethical standards and to the potential benefit of all, especially the poor, emphasizing that such research and its applications should fully respect human dignity, freedom and human rights, as well as the prohibition of all forms of discrimination based on genetic characteristics;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments and relevant international organizations and functional commissions in order to collect the information and comments received pursuant to it, and to submit a report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2003.

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UNITED
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23 July 2001

Original: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 2001
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 14 (a)

SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Islamic Republic of Iran* and Mexico: draft resolution

Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2000/24 of 28 July 2000 in which, *inter alia*, it expressed grave concern that the level of contributions had not adequately increased to a level to enable, in particular, the full implementation of the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System nor the operational viability of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women beyond 31 December 2000, and reiterating the importance of supporting traditional methods of information, dissemination, research and training,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 55/219 of 23 December 2000, in which the Assembly decided to provide the Institute with financial assistance on a non-recurrent basis, enabling the Institute to continue its activities throughout 2001,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China and in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

GE.01-63557 (E)

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Appreciates* the support of Member States in approving a US$ 800,000 supplement to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women from the United Nations regular budget for its operations during 2001;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its twenty-first session[2] and the recommendations and decisions contained therein;

4. *Expresses appreciation* to the Director of the Institute for her efforts to revitalize the Institute through the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System vision and methodology, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that a new Director is appointed immediately in order to ensure continuity in the leadership and direction of the Institute;

5. *Commends* the Institute for the implementation of successive phases I-II of the System;

6. *Expresses appreciation* for the efforts made by the Director of the Institute as well as the Board of Trustees in developing a fund-raising strategy for the Institute, and urges that it be implemented as soon as possible;

7. *Expresses concern* at the fact that the Institute does not have a reserve to enable it to continue its operations beyond 2001;

8. *Takes into account* the fact that the Institute cannot anticipate the level of contributions that will be received during the course of 2001;

9. *Recommends* that the General Assembly consider the approval of a supplement for the year 2002, similar to the one approved by the Assembly in its resolution 55/219, in order to provide the Institute with one more year of financial security so that it can finalize the implementation of, *inter alia*, the Gender Awareness and Information Networking System and the special research and training projects that are being tested through the system, and can implement its fund-raising strategies;

10. *Decides* to amend article V (5) of the statute of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, with regard to the approval of focal points, to read:

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[1] E/2001/76.

[2] E/2001/88.

"Correspondents and focal points in countries or regions may be used by the Institute to assist in maintaining contact with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research";

11. *Urges* the Secretary-General to:

(*a*) Continue to encourage Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Institute so that it can continue to operate at an adequate level during 2002;

(*b*) Continue to encourage other relevant sources of funding within the United Nations to contribute to the restructuring of the Institute;

(*c*) Encourage the United Nations Foundation to contribute to the restructuring of the Institute;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2002 as well as to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

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E/2001/L.26
23 July 2001

Original: ARABIC/ENGLISH

Substantive session of 2001
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 11

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REPERCUSSIONS OF THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION ON THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, INCLUDING JERUSALEM, AND THE ARAB POPULATION IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

Afghanistan*, Algeria*, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait*, Lebanon*, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Malaysia*, Morocco, Oman*, Pakistan, Qatar*, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates* and Yemen*: draft resolution

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/230 of 22 December 1999,

Also recalling its resolution 2000/31 of 28 July 2000,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Stressing the importance of the revival of the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, and the principle of land for peace as well as the full and timely implementation of the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation impedes efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of economic and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan, and the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of their natural resources,

Expressing grave concern over the continuation of the recent tragic and violent events that have led to many deaths and injuries,

Aware of the important work being done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people,

Conscious of the urgent need for the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and for the improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian people as a key element of a lasting peace and stability,

1. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial integrity of all of the occupied Palestinian territory and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods in the territory, including the removal of restrictions on going into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world;

2. *Also stresses* the vital importance of the construction and operation of the seaport in Gaza and safe passage to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people;

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its measures against the Palestinian people, in particular the closure of the occupied Palestinian territory, the enforced isolation of Palestinian towns, the destruction of homes and the isolation of Jerusalem;

4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

5. *Also reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

7. *Urges* Member States to encourage private foreign investment in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in infrastructure, job-creation projects and social development, in order to alleviate the hardship of the Palestinian people and improve living conditions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include, in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator, an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

9. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2002.

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UNITED
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Economic and Social
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E/2001/L.27
23 July 2001

Original: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 2001
Geneva 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 14 (i)

SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Denmark: draft decision

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2000/22 of 28 July, in which it established the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, decides:

(a) To convene the first annual session of the Forum at United Nations Headquarters from 6 to 17 May 2002, without prejudice to any future venue of the Forum;

(b) That the election of the eight government expert members of the Forum will reflect the distribution of seats among the regional groups, as follows, with due regard of the distribution of indigenous people among the countries of each of the regional groups:

GE.01-63578 (E)

(i) One seat for African States;

(ii) One seat for Asian States;

(iii) One seat for Eastern European States;

(iv) One seat for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(v) One seat for Western European and other States;

(vi) Three seats to rotate among the five regional groups in accordance with the following pattern:

Election 1	Election 2	Election 3	Election 4	Election 5
Latin America and Caribbean	Africa	Western Europe and other	Eastern Europe	Asia
Western Europe and other	Eastern Europe	Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Africa
Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Africa	Western Europe and other	Eastern Europe

This election method is without prejudice to the evaluation of the functioning of the Forum five years after its establishment, as foreseen in Council resolution 2000/22;

(c) To hold the first elections and appointments to the Forum at an appropriate time to be announced by the President of the Council but not later than 15 December 2001;

(d) To urge the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session to take action on the proposed programme budget for 2002-2003 in order to secure, within existing resources, an adequately funded and well-functioning Forum that reflects its broad mandate, and in this context recalls paragraph 6 of Council resolution 2000/22;

(e) To request the Secretary-General to seek information from Governments, non-governmental organizations, indigenous people's organizations, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and all existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous issues, including the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, as a basis for holding the review mandated in paragraph 8 of resolution 2000/22 as soon as possible and not later than the substantive session of 2003 of the Council.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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24 July 2001

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Substantive session of 2001
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 7 (c)
Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS)

Portugal and India*: draft resolution

Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/36 of 28 July 1999,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,[1]

Expressing concern about the continued global spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and resulting increase in cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),

Recalling the HIV/AIDS goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,[2]

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] E/2001/82.

[2] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

GE.01-63617 (E)

Also recalling the successful convening of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS from 25 to 27 June 2001, and the Declaration of Commitment adopted at the end of the session,

Encouraged by the resolve of Governments to implement on an urgent basis the goals and commitments contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS in order to accelerate the response to the epidemic,

1. *Urges* all the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the co-sponsors and secretariat of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to give priority to full implementation of the Declaration of Commitment, including through support to Governments in their expanded national responses to the epidemic;

2. *Also urges* the co-sponsors of the Programme, other participating organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Programme to refine their respective strategic objectives on HIV/AIDS in the light of the goals of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS and to monitor progress in implementation;

3. *Calls* on the United Nations system, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, to further strengthen coordinated action at the country level;

4. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the Programme to draw upon the administrative and financial support systems of all co-sponsors of the Programme, as appropriate, so as to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of support provided by the secretariat of the Programme;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council at its substantive session of 2003 a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Programme, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, which should include the progress made in developing a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

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24 July 2001

Original: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 2001
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 14 (a)

SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Andorra, Australia*, Belgium*, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland*, Germany, Greece*, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand*, Norway, Romania, Slovakia*, South Africa, Sweden*, Turkey*, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Affirming that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[1] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[2] and for achieving the overall goal of gender equality,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 55/71 of 4 December 2000, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, invited the Economic and Social Council to continue to further policy coordination and inter-agency cooperation towards the achievement of the objectives of

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), resolution 1, annex II.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-23/2 and S-23/3.

GE.01-63632 (E)

the Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, including by considering the dedication of specific segments to the advancement of women and the implementation of the above-mentioned instruments and by mainstreaming a gender perspective in all its work,

Having considered resolution 45/2 of the Commission on the Status of Women,[3]

Determined to further intensify its efforts to ensure that gender mainstreaming is an integral part of all its activities concerning integrated and coordinated follow-up to United Nations conferences,

1. *Decides* to establish, under the regular agenda item "Coordination, programme and other questions", the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, *inter alia*, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in future reports to the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[1] to assess progress made on mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system, including by providing information on key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, and to recommend further actions and strategies for future action within the United Nations system;

3. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General and all bodies reporting to the Economic and Social Council to address the gender aspects of issues before the Council in their reports;

4. *Also decides* to devote the coordination segment of one of its substantive sessions, before 2005, to the review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of agreed conclusions 1997/2 of the Council on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system.

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[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 7* (E/2001/27), chap. I, sect. B.

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Economic and Social
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E/2001/L.30
24 July 2001

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Substantive session of 2001
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 13 (g)

**ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS:
TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

Islamic Republic of Iran*: draft resolution

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals,[1]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

2. *Decides* to approve the programme of work of the Committee for the biennium 2001-2002, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee;[1]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council in 2003 on the implementation of the present resolution.

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* On behalf of States Members that are members of the Group of 77 and China and in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] E/2001/44.

GE.01-63641 (E)

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24 July 2001

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Substantive session of 2001
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 13 (j)

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS: ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Islamic Republic of Iran*: draft decision

Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its Second Session

The Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development,[1] decides to transmit the report to the Commission on Sustainable Development.

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* On behalf of States Members that are members of the Group of 77 and China and in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] E/2000/32.

GE.01-63048 (E)

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24 July 2001

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Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Agenda item 13 (p)
Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Ivan Simonović (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling subparagraph (e) of its decision 109 (LIX) of 23 July 1975, in which the Council decided that the World Tourism Organization might participate, on a continuing basis, in the work of the Council in areas of concern to that organization,

Recalling further article III of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/156 of 19 December 1977 in which, inter alia, the General Assembly stipulated that the activities of the World Tourism Organization and the activities in respect of or related to tourism of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system shall be coordinated by the Economic and Social Council through consultations and recommendations,

Having considered the note by the secretariat[1] bringing to its attention a significant result achieved at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization, held in Santiago on 1 October 1999, namely the adoption by consensus of a Global Code of Ethics for Tourism,

[1] E/2001/61.

GE.01-63066 (E)

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 32/156 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization,

"*Reaffirming* paragraph 5 of its resolution 36/41 of 19 November 1981, in which it decided that the World Tourism Organization might participate, on a continuing basis, in the work of the General Assembly in areas of concern to that organization,

"*Also recalling* the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980 adopted under the auspices of the World Tourism Organization,[2] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[3] and Agenda 21[4] adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on 14 June 1992 as well as the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism,[5]

"*Considering* that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its seventh session, held in April 1999, expressed interest in the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and invited the World Tourism Organization to consider informed major groups' participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of its Global Code of Ethics for Tourism,[6]

"*Further recalling* its resolution 53/200 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism, in which, inter alia, it reaffirmed Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/40 of 30 July 1998, recognizing the support of the World Tourism Organization for the importance of ecotourism, particularly the designation of the year 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism, in

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[2] A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] See A/55/640.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 9* (E/1999/29).

fostering better understanding among peoples everywhere, in leading to greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and in bringing about a better appreciation of the inherent values of different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening of world peace,

"*Recognizing* the important dimension and role of tourism as a positive instrument towards the alleviation of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life for all people, its potential to make a contribution to economic and social development, especially of the developing countries, and its emergence as a vital force for the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

"1. *Takes note with interest* of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism adopted at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization, which outlines principles to guide tourism development and to serve as a frame of reference for the different stakeholders in the tourism sector, with the objective of minimizing the negative impact of tourism on environment and on cultural heritage while maximizing the benefits of tourism in promoting sustainable development and poverty alleviation as well as understanding among nations;

"2. *Emphasizes* the need for the promotion of a responsible and sustainable tourism that could be beneficial to all sectors of society;

"3. *Invites* Governments and other stakeholders in the tourism sector to consider introducing, as appropriate, the contents of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in relevant laws, regulations and professional practices, and in this regard recognizes with appreciation the efforts made and measures already undertaken by some States;

"4. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization to promote effective follow-up of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the tourism sector;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up developments related to the implementation of the present resolution based on the reports of the World Tourism Organization and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session."